

The Topeka State Journal.

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

COXEY IN CAMP.

The Commonweal in Brightwood Park, Washington.

Scenes Among the Ragged and Hungry Commonwealers.

PLANS FOR MAY DAY.

Additional Guards Placed in the Capitol.

No Alarm is Felt in Washington However.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Although they had pitched their tents in the promised land, the commonwealers of Christ have not found it a land flowing with honey. The morning sunlight thawed out a stiff and cold and hungry lot of tourists after the first night passed in the District of Columbia.

Many of the rank and file had stretched their limbs un-protected on the bare ground within the enclosure of canvas which encircled their quarters. Their leaders, Gen. Coxe and Marshal Carl Browne, were down in the city three miles below in the luxurious surroundings of a hotel.

The shabby tent only provided accommodations for the commonwealers and privileged characters, and as for the privates, they swarmed like rats in the commissary wagons, while others simply dropped to sleep without blankets or covering. There was a scramble for the shelter of the horse sheds in which Coxe's high priced stallions were stalled.

Stallions fetch a market price and it is necessary that they should be rubbed down, bedded, watered and fed. Men have not been exchangeable for legal tender in these parts since before "de wab" and it goes to no one's loss but their own if they drop off.

One contingent of wealers was provided for in the long shed attached to the club house of the racing track nearby. The landlord of the house had dumped a load of bristling, thorny rye straw into the shed, and upon this a half hundred privates made their bivouac.

They snuggled into the straw like sardines in a box and declared that such luxuries have not been thrust upon them since they started from the historic precincts of Massillon. For the others, Camp George Washington might have been titled Valley Forge.

Late Getting Out of Bed.

At 10 o'clock before the camp fires were lighted neither Coxe nor Browne had arrived. The townspeople were pointing in on foot, on bicycles, in carriages and on horseback and laid down their voluntary toll to Bugler Thatcher, who presided at the park gate.

Three policemen from the city had been detailed to keep order, but their services were not needed and they mixed with the army on the best of terms. During the morning Health Officer Hammet, with several assistants, came out to inspect the camp. Two sick men were found in a tent, one of them, Wm. Fitzgerald, the standard-bearer, threatened with pneumonia; the other, John Smith, leader of the band, who had taken a bath in a wayside brook Sunday and was suffering from a chill. Both of them were wrapped in blankets on the ground. The health officer promised to send a doctor and medicine to them.

Noon Arrives and No Breakfast.

Noon arrived and with it no breakfast for the hungry men. Mutterings of discontent were heard and seemed to be particularly bitter against Carl Browne, who was living high in the city. There was even talk of lynching when he should put in an appearance. One of the commissary wagons had been driven to the city headquarters and had not returned, hence the delay in breakfasting. Meanwhile the men lay about the camp shivering, playing cards, reading all the newspapers they could secure and talking mutiny.

One of the twenty-five, a commune leader, read a long description of the army from a morning paper. When he came to the statement that Browne was a man versed in history, scripture and mathematics, he commented, "mathematics! what the — is them."

From the comments passed on the dispatches from the western armies, it was apparent that the men closely followed the movements of their allies.

Visible Evidence of Preparation.

Visible evidence of preparation for the Coxeyites were to be seen about the halls and corridors of congress today but everything had been done so quietly that the same serenity prevailed as that of any ordinary day.

A double force of officers was on duty. Captain Gardin and Lieut. Watkins have charge of the senate and Lieut. Burns is in charge at the house end. The double force of privates gave men for all the entrances to the capitol and for the main assembling points. Two men were in the main rotunda.

Each of the main doors and the basement entrances had an officer. The lobbies immediately surrounding this entrance and house were patrolled by officers. The halls giving ingress to the congressional galleries were also patrolled. Each man had his post and was expected to remain there unless called to assemble by a whistle.

The officers were courteous to the sight-seers who thronged the hall. There were no rough characters in the crowd. The people went and came with the same freedom as usual, and the extra officers demanded themselves so quietly as to pass almost unnoticed.

Heavy Partitions Put Up.

The main outward sign of preparation was in the erection of two large partitions, with gates on each side of the main rotunda. They were heavy pine bars extending twelve feet from the floor, and fitted to the stone arches securely. The gates were not provided with locks.

Sergeant-at-arms Snow explained that the gates were the same as those used at

inauguration times and whenever unusual crowds were expected to assemble. They were to be used only to prevent the congestion of a crowd in the rotunda at one end or the other, he said. When closed, people would be moved down the stairs outside to the door to the basement below whence there was ready access to the streets.

All the main approaches and entrances to the capitol were open as usual except some of the obscure entrances in the basement. These were closed not as a means of precaution, but in order to allow officers to be utilized at other points. The door-keepers in the galleries were giving seats to all comers, but with the purpose of keeping the seats no more than comfortably filled without crowding the aisles and doorways.

WHAT THE SENATORS SAY.

Nearly All Are Willing to Listen to the Commonweal Petition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—The Examiner publishes answers from nearly all the senators to the question: "What shall be done with the Industrial Army when it arrives in Washington?" Here are the opinions expressed:

Senator White: "Let it alone unless it does something to us."

Senator Perkins: "Treat the army well. They will keep within the bounds of the law and depart in peace."

Senator Chandler: "I believe we should receive them kindly, see that they do not suffer from hunger, and give hearings to their delegates or spokesmen by our regular committee."

Senator Allison: "I do not think Coxe and his men are going to hurt us. We may have to feed them a little."

Senator Harris: "As long as they keep within the law let them alone. If they violate any law they will be punished just the same as any other law-breaker."

Senator Palmer: "They have as much right to come here as any one. If any Illinois people are in the army and are hungry, I will feed them."

Senator Lodge: "If any petition is properly presented, it will be received and order will be maintained."

Senator Gorman: "You mean this fellow Coxe? Let him drift around and take care of himself."

Senator Blackburn: "I would accord any kindness and civility to them as long as they keep the law. No legislation in their interest is needed or is likely to result from their visit."

Senator Hale: "I have no apprehensions. They can do no harm. Congress can do nothing. Their petitions will be presented in the usual way, and they will gradually dissolve and drift away."

Senator Peffer: "We must treat them exactly as we would anyone else."

Senator Teller: "They have as much right to come and ask for legislation as the Board of Trade of New York, or any other body. If their coming can accomplish nothing, still as long as they behave we can do nothing. Many of them are honest but misguided, some are cranks and some are dishonest and are deceiving their followers."

Senator Platt: "If the newspapers would stop talking about them the army would soon die out, for the whole thing is mostly on paper."

Senator Call: "We must treat them as well as any other citizens. Their coming is a serious matter, yet they have a right to come and present their requests to congress, and must be treated the same while here."

Senator Bruce: "I am considering the question of inviting Coxe to camp on my grounds, but before making a decision I will consult with Senator Peffer."

Senator Faulkner: "Treat them as individuals and citizens are treated so long as they act as such. They cannot be lashed with as long as they obey the laws, and I don't think they intend to do otherwise. I don't think any legislation will result from their demands."

Senator Coke: "Coxey has a right to come, he and his army, but they must keep order."

Senator Mitchell, Oregon: "It would not do to make a martyr of Coxe. The Governor of Ohio ought to have stopped him, but now that he is coming we must let him come. But he must keep order."

Senator Gray: "People have a right to be tramped and do foolish things if they like, but they must not interfere with the rights of others."

Senator Ransom: "The Constitution recognized the right of petition and established it. It is never to be violated. The petition must be made in a lawful and proper way."

Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin: "They should be treated the same as any other organization, kindly, unless they interfere with some one."

Senator Hawley: "As long as they obey the law I have nothing to say."

Senator Gibson: "Treat them kindly as long as they remain within the law. If they overstep it they should be dealt with accordingly."

Senator Murphy: "The situation is not reassuring. They will draw here many thieves, who under cover of being workmen out of work will commit crime."

Senator Stewart: "Let them come. They will not bother anyone."

Senator Squire: "The army is a comic movement. It will not bother anyone; it has a serious side, but the papers all along treated it as a joke. Treat them fairly and there will be no trouble."

Senator Dubois: "There is no reason why they should not come. The right of petition should be denied to no one. They have the same right that the bankers had to demand the repeal of the Sherman law."

Senator Dixon: "I have no fear that they will attempt any violence. I think they will do as they say."

Senator Lindsay: "As long as they behave themselves we cannot do anything."

Senator Pettigrew: "As long as they obey the law they have as much right as any other people."

Senator Carey: "Nothing should be done until they violate the law."

Senator Allen: "They should be treated as any other class of law-abiding citizens."

Senator Gallinger: "Treat them well. There is no evidence that they are coming on any but a peaceful mission."

Senator Washburn: "It is a conundrum that no one can answer till they come and see how they behave."

Senator Camden: "The Lord knows what is best to do with them, but I don't."

Senator Jones: "The whole thing is harmless and I don't see why they should not come as well as any other class."

Senator Roach: "The whole movement

has been built up by the papers. They can only be treated as other citizens as long as they behave."

Senator McMillan: "I would not do a thing in the world with them. They are citizens, and as such should be treated like other people."

Senator McMillan: "Congress has provided for the government of the District. I have no doubt that they will do their duty. It is a mistake for these men to come here. While they remain we must support them."

Senator Shoup: "We must do the best we can with them."

MUM'S THE WORD.

Great Pains to Prevent Debate On Anything Pertaining to Coxe.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—There is to be no Coxe talk in the house of representatives if those who direct the course of legislation can prevent it, and they think they can. It has been appreciated that an inflammatory debate might readily be started in the house as an adjunct to the Coxe demonstration and care has been taken to cut off the possibility of such a discussion.

The house leaders feel that such a course is imperative, in order to avoid congressional encouragement to the movement.

Resolutions which may be submitted bearing on Coxe's bills or the treatment of Coxe's men, or hearing for Coxe delegations will be promptly referred to committees without debate. In one committee there is no likelihood of the measures emerging until the question subsides; neither will the house leaders construe any Coxe resolution as embracing a question of privilege, permitting it to be debated without reference to committee.

By these means the house will proceed with its regular business as though the Coxe demonstration had not occurred. The only means by which reference to Coxe can be crowded into debate will be the injection of a Coxe speech into debate on one of the pending appropriation bills. Even this will be discouraged and if possible prevented and at the most an injected speech can accomplish nothing.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The Number of Commonwealers Organized for the March on Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The commonwealers in the field aggregate 7,000 men, distributed as follows:

Maryland, Gen. Coxe	319
Maryland, Commander Jones	53
Iowa, Gen. Kelly	1,200
Chicago, Dr. Randall	1,028
Indiana, Gen. Frye	400
Ohio, Col. Galvin	200
Washington, Gen. Cantwell	1,000
Washington, Gen. Shepard	700
California, Gen. Barker	840
Oregon, Gen. Wayne	840
Montana, Gen. Hogan	350
Colorado, Capt. Grayson	120
Colorado, Gen. Nolan	75
Nebraska, Commander Duff	53
Rhode Island, Gen. Fitzgerald	150
Rhode Island, Capt. Murray	21
Connecticut, Capt. Sweetland	29
Colorado (Denver Home Reserves)	2,000
St. Louis, Gen. Meyers	200

THE GALVINITES.

The People of Columbus Make Quite a Fuss Over Them.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—The Galvinites will not leave Columbus today. Galvin, some Populist speakers and a street car labor union man propose to speak tonight and take up a collection. Seven men are in the hospital. They refuse to give their names. The name of one, Edward Lawrence, having been obtained, he objected to its publication.

All are chary about giving names. Four local physicians will take care of the sick at the tent. There are 110 in the camp. They want money with which to travel by rail. A local hatter gave them 300 hats.

Many citizens visited the headquarters, necessitating a guard to keep the crowd in order.

MORE TRAINS CAPTURED.

They are Arrested as Soon as They do the Deed.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 20.—A party of fifty-five industrialists captured a freight train on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad at Barstow at midnight last night and Deputy Sheriff Prindle arrested the whole gang and thus released the train.

This afternoon they were discharged and were camped near the station at Barstow. In case of further trouble the United States authorities will be called upon to protect the road as it is in the hands of receivers.

TEN THOUSAND MEN ENROLLED.

In the Colorado Home Reserve The Movement is Widespread.

DENVER, April 30.—Ten thousand men are said to be already enrolled in the Coxe army camp reserve in Colorado. The force in Denver numbers 1,200.

Gov. Waite says: "This spontaneous upheaval of the people seems destined to compel a tyrannical president and vengeful congress to legislate at least in defense of popular rights, which so long have been the football of scurvy politicians."

TALK OF A GRAND TIE UP.

If Kelly Is Not Given a Train Out of Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 30.—Rumors of a general tie up of all the railroads running into Des Moines were rife today and railroad officials who have been in a state of apprehension since Kelly started from Council Bluffs, were much exercised.

Labor leaders said today that if Kelly was not furnished transportation within three or four days, the strike said to have been proposed by the local lodge of the American Railway union would spread to all the roads here, and that the tie up would continue until the army was carried to Chicago.

General Superintendent Dunlap of the Rock Island road, said that he had heard of the Railway union's action, but was certain that this organization could not tie up the road unless other unions came to its assistance and that he did not anticipate such action.

The rumor of the proposed strike augmented the excitement which exists in Des Moines and the authorities were as anxious today as yesterday. The mass meeting of laboring men called for tonight was looked forward to with

apprehension, as it was feared that a repetition of the Council Bluffs demonstration was likely to result.

Soliciting Food and Money.

Committees from labor organizations were busy all day soliciting food for the army and money for a train. It was re-asserted that the Great Western would furnish a stock train for \$1,000, and the soliciting committees were confident that that amount could be raised. Threats of vengeance should the railroad refuse the train were numerous. Kelly's sympathizers in the city seemed to be in the majority.

Out at the stove works' camp the day was a quiet one. The men were comfortably housed and well fed and seemed content to await developments. Mayor Hillis sent word to Kelly that the army would be expected to move on tomorrow but it was generally understood that no attempt to force a march would be made at present.

The Council Bluffs train heroines, Annie Hooten and Edna Harper, who have been with the army all the week, were told by Kelly today that they could march with the Industrials no further. Their presence had subjected the general to much adverse criticism. When Miss Hooten's mother went to Kelly today and tearfully asked for her daughter, he promptly declared that the women would have to leave.

Miners Send Sympathy.

The miners of the suburban towns sent assurances of their sympathy to Kelly today and announced that they would participate in tonight's mass-meeting.

W. S. Ebring of the Omaha Central Labor Union, received a snug remittance for Kelly from Omaha today and stated in an interview that a train was sure to be secured within a short time. Organized labor, he said significantly, would see to it that the army should not walk out of Des Moines.

A member of the American Railway Union, who attended last night's meetings, stated this evening that the 457 men in the local organization are a unit in desiring a strike on the Rock Island. He declared that other roads would be affected and that a train must be secured before Wednesday if a tie-up is to be avoided.

President Debs, he said, would be here tomorrow and decisive action will be taken then. Kelly was confident of securing a train, and claimed that he had assurances that the army would be sent out tomorrow, Wednesday.

LOCAL RAILROAD NOTES.

Some News Notes of Personal and General Interest.

Jerry O'Connell of the Rock Island has returned from Iowa.

It was no fault of Conductor Dick that the Wilson bill failed to pass.

W. Littlefield of the Santa Fe law department, has returned from Minneapolis.

A new platform is being built at the Santa Fe's "old horse" depot on Fourth street.

Col. Severy, one of the Santa Fe directors, went through Topeka this noon on his way home to Emporia from the east. Brakeman Walter Saunders of the Santa Fe, lost a thumb while making a coupling at Leavenworth one day last week.

Just now the Santa Fe is bringing four trains of stock a day to Kansas grazing lands for the summer from Texas and southern points.

The Sells & Rentfro circus train of twelve cars left Topeka over the Santa Fe for Osgood City yesterday afternoon, and will go on to Emporia tonight.

The Santa Fe Clippers and the Topeka Stars did not play ball at Vinewood yesterday on account of the rain. The game will take place next Sunday afternoon.

There is rejoicing in the Santa Fe region today. The pay car has gone to Argentine and is bulletined to appear at Topeka at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Missouri river at Atchison is now within sixty feet of the Santa Fe tracks. Ripping has begun, however, and the ravages of the river may soon be stopped.

THERE'LL BE FIREWORKS.

When the Democrats Have Their Convention Here July 3rd.

Eugene Hagan is at the head of the committee which has charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the Democratic state convention on July 3rd.

The local Democrats propose to make a big demonstration. There will be a pole raising in the afternoon and a parade and Hambeau display at night.

VOORHEES' PIAT.

The Income Tax Will Stay in The Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senator Voorhees made a plain statement on the floor of the senate today.

"I want to say here," said he, in his most impressive manner, "that in spite of what other changes may be made—no matter what may be floating in the air—the income tax will stay in this bill."

HATTON IS WORSE.

It Is Not Expected That the Editor Can Live Long.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The condition of Mr. Frank Hatton, editor of the Washington Post and ex-postmaster general, has changed for the worse and it is feared that the end may come in a short time.

Two Thousand Painters Quit Work.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Two thousand painters, nearly one-half of the entire force in the city, went out on a strike today in accordance with a plan made at the mass meeting yesterday. The fight will be maintained, it is said, until every demand of the painters' union is conceded.

Sons of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—About 100 gentlemen, many of them distinguished in the professions and in business, are here today as delegates to the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution. The annual convention is to be in session this afternoon and evening.

Santa Fe Pay Day.

All employees of the A. T. & S. F. railroad company's shops and other departments, excepting offices, will be paid May 2, 1894, according to a statement made by the treasurer's department.

DEBS IS CONFIDENT.

That the Great Northern Railroad Strike

Will Be Settled Within Forty-Eight Hours.

OTHERS NOT SO SURE.

The Citizen Arbitrators Make No Progress.

U. S. Troops Sent Out to Keep Order.

ST. PAUL, April 30.—"We expect to win this fight in forty-eight hours," is the way President Debs stated his views to a reporter today. He said he made the statement on the authority of the general manager of another road, who told him that Mr. Hill would grant the demands to all classes of employees within that time.

It is said the company had offered to restore wages of the engineers, firemen and brakemen, but not to those of the agents, operators, trackmen and shopmen.

This would be a blow at the American railway union, as all of the last mentioned classes of employees are in that order. The object of the proposition is to divide the employees against each other.

President Debs claimed to have received information from both firemen and engineers that they would stay by the union notwithstanding the raise in wages promised to the brotherhood committees but the company claims to have telegrams from the engineers and firemen along the line, announcing their determination to stand by the company.

A conference is now in session in Minneapolis between Mr. Debs and representatives of the commercial bodies of the two cities, looking to a settlement by arbitration, but very little progress has been made. Meanwhile the 4,500 miles of the Great Northern system is tied up pretty tight.

REGULAR SENT OUT.

United States Troops to See that the Great Northern is Run.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30.—A special to the Journal from Grand Forks, says that the special train bearing four companies of United States troops arrived at 6 o'clock this morning and went into camp with guards around the train. There are 201 men in the detachment under the command of J. H. Patterson.

The companies are A, B, D and G of the Third regiment, stationed at Fort Snelling. They are rationed for ten days and will make Grand Forks their headquarters for the present.

The train met with no accident, although there were several missiles thrown at various points. At St. Cloud one soldier was hit on the head with a brick and another was hit in the pit of the stomach with a coupling pin. At Crookston, some one fired a shot that flew wide of its mark at the engineer. The train brought a pile driver and two bridge crews who will rebuild the burned bridges west of Minot. As soon as these are repaired it is expected the train will be sent through to the coast. Serious trouble is feared between the Central Montana and possibly at Devil's Lake, N. D.

A special from Hinckley, Minn., the junction point of the Great Northern and its branch, eastern Minnesota to Dakota says: A mob is waiting to prevent any train going through and trouble is feared there.

STANDS UP FOR MONTANA.

Sam Hill Says Good Words for the People of That State.

ST. PAUL, April 30.—Samuel Hill, president of the Montana Central, a branch of the Great Northern, said today: "I wish to deny the slanders circulated about the people of Montana. I think I know the people there quite as well as the gentleman from the white cap district of Indiana."

"The Montana people are not a set of ruffians, thugs or cowards, as the American Railway Union calls them. They do not resort to dynamite or burning bridges at night. The word Montana means mountain and neither Scotland, Switzerland, nor any other mountainous country ever produced a set of men who are afraid to be responsible for their own acts. It is time to call a halt on these stories against the good name of Montana and her citizens. I know the resources of the state and I know many of her people. I have always found them straightforward and square."

TO SPARE LEWELLING.

The Federation of Labor Recalls Its Circular Denouncing Him.

There is trouble in the ranks of the State Federation of Labor. The circular issued by officers denouncing the administration of Gov. Lewelling has been retracted. The labor leaders here are at sea in regard to it.

Saturday evening the following order was received by Secretary Samuelson of the state federation and at the governor's office:

LEAVENSWORTH, Kan., April 27, '94.

J. G. Samuelson, Secretary of Kansas Federation of Labor.

You are hereby requested not to issue the circular as printed in the Topeka Capital of April 22, 1894, or any similar circular, and you will hold this as your authority for not issuing the same, as we, a majority of the council of K. S. F. of L., think that it would do more harm than good to the union labor organizations of the state of Kansas.

H. A. KISLEA,
Chairman K. S. F. of L. Council;
F. L. WHITAKER,
OTTO FALK,
L. H. WAGNER.

The circular was issued in pursuance of the following resolution passed by the State Federation of Labor:

"Resolved, By the State Federation of

T. M. F. A. C.

THE MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

Rain Won't Stop

You from coming here for the Special Values we offer if you will provide yourself with some of the BEST WEATHER GOODS we will offer

TOMORROW (Tuesday)

Ladies' and Children's

GOSSAMERS AND McINTOSHES.

Ladies' Gossamers—98c, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Ladies' McIntoshes—\$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 each.
Children's Gossamers—\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 each.

GET A NEW ROOF

On the old Umbrella Frame For \$1.35

Our Patent Umbrella Covers will make your old umbrella as good as new. Covers put on while you wait in 15 or 20 minutes. Prices from \$1.35 to \$4.50 ea.

Tomorrow 50 Silk Umbrellas 1.50

CHILDREN'S MULL CAPS.

We received Saturday a very choice line of the above in Mull and Broadhead Surahs.....

OUR CARD FOR TUESDAY

400 yds. Tennis Flannel, 27 in. width, whole sale price early in season was 75c. We will retail them Tuesday at..... 64 CTS. YD.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Square Neck, Silk Tape, Drop Stitch..... 25c
V Neck, Lace Front.....
Round Neck, Short Sleeve.....
High Back V Neck.....
High Neck Shaped.....
Ladies' Vests all the above.

Cashmere Coventry Running—A nice assortment—Reason